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THE NEGRO'S FUTURE.

THE REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.,
WHEN HE IS EXAMINATED.

From Politics He Will Have, For
the First Time, a Chance To
Make His Fortune.

The position of the negro race in America has been, and is to-day, in many respects, an anomaly. Says the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in the Boston Herald: "There is no parallel to it in the history of civilized people. Here is an alien race in a great nation whose life is woven and interwoven into the fabric of the nation's history, and yet their record is the record primarily of the slave."

He has as much right to this country as any other man, judged by the standards of eternal justice. He came here with the white man. His brain and muscles, if not his brain, helped to make this nation what it is. Yet he has caused the nation rivers of blood and generations of civil strife and sectional hatreds. He is still a bone of contention in the political and social world.

What is to be his future?

He is yet in ignorance and bondage. He is yet the under dog in the struggle of life, find him where you will, North, South, East or West. His rights inherent as a man have never been really recognized anywhere. The prejudice against him is nearly as intense in New York as it is in North Carolina. In some things it is more intense and meaner in New York. He is crowded out of all legitimate trades with a brutality certain and fatal. His chances for education in the North are infinitely better than in the South; but if he gets his education in the North, what will he do with it?

So it is a problem over which statesmen and sociologists have puzzled—what will become of the negro in the future it has been suggested by a certain class of thinkers that he must be removed to Africa; but the question is, Who will move him? There is only one possible way for him to decide himself and of himself to go. The negro is very ignorant and very foolish about many things, but he is not fool enough nor can he be made fool enough by any process of leadership in the present century to leave free Americans and migrate to Africa or any other foreign land. There would be only one way to move him, and that would be to move him by force. To such a removal the Southern people would never consent, simply because they do not hate one another, with all the prejudices and differences of politics. If we should try to move him, how would you do it? Where would you find ships to transport him? If you should summon the entire navy of the United States into the service, using every man of war, every old wooden hull, every revenue cutter and cruiser, every yacht and sailboat, the navy of the United States could not move the negro to Africa as fast as he is born.

Will he emigrate certain States? has been asked. No, he will not, simply because the white race is increasing with greater rapidity, and the moment a given section becomes congested with a negro population, their habits of life become such that a migration is the inevitable result.

There is no probability of his possessing certain States or certain counties in America. The intense probability is that he will scatter himself more and more over the continent. As the census shows, he is being scattered.

But the question is: How will he attain his full recognition as a man and a citizen? He has not got it now; he has never had it. The experiment has been tried in the past of making him a politician. It was deemed possible by a certain class of statesmen and philanthropists to make out of the negro a good citizen by the process of politics. To this end the whole negro race was dumped into the sea of political life and advised to learn how to swim. The theory of the men was in one sense plausible. They said that the way to lift a race was to thrust upon the race the highest responsibilities, however ignorant, however degraded. They could never learn the glories of citizenship unless they were made citizens. That the only way to teach a man how to swim was to put him in the water. That, therefore, the only way to teach a man the highest manhood, the highest citizenship of a republic, was to give him all the privileges and all the prerogatives of the highest citizenship, whether he was fitted for them or not. Therefore a million ignorant slaves were enfranchised in a day. To my mind this was the one stupendous blunder of our political history since the war. I believe that Prof. August Phelps, of Andover, was right when he said a

few years ago, just before his death:

"I have never believed in negro suffrage. Senator Sumner never committed a graver blunder than in driving the set which legalized it through Congress. It was not an act of statesmanship; it was a fling of desperation. It struck nature a blow in the face, for which she always gives a return blow in grand rage. Massachusetts would never see her intelligence and culture, her property and her historic families, her schools and her churches, her institutions of benevolence and her grand prestige thrust under the hoof of ignorance and vice and consequent poverty and the traditions of servile history. She would not make this sacrifice to bits of paper many or few, which the ballot box might accumulate. This is not in human nature. Never yet in any great history of States was the body politic constructed with its head in the mire and its feet in the air. Never can it be so constructed and made to stay so. It is against nature. There is a law of political gravitation by which the best elements of society are the most buoyant. They mount irresistibly to the top. The dead weight of things base and low sinks fatally to the bottom. So it has always been in living, crescent republics. So it will be to the end."

The statement of Prof. Phelps is not a prophecy; it is the historic summary of cold facts. The curse of the negro race in the South since the war has been politics. In my humble judgment the saddest day in his history of freedom was the day he was made a voter, without knowing what it meant to vote. It arrayed against him, of necessity, the white race of the South to enter politics as a business. They had to go into politics or succumb. They had to go into politics to save their property from practical confiscation, their homes from ruin. The story of the wreck of every government in the South under negro rule, immediately after the war, is a historic fact that admits of no discussion and that has no excuse. The curse of the white race of the South before the war was the exclusive absorption of the brain of the people in politics. The enfranchisement of the negro suddenly forced the South to go into politics again instead of business. Had the negro not been enfranchised in the wholesale manner in which he was the South would naturally have turned to building up her burned homes and cities and factories, the development of her farms, her coal and iron fields. It is well enough to throw a man in the water to teach him how to swim, perhaps, but if you tie a stronger man hand and foot to him, the chances are both will be drowned, or the stronger will lay the weaker in the struggle.

It has been now nearly thirty years since the issues of the war were settled and yet the South has scarcely begun to develop her industrial resources. The reason of this has been the absorption of politics, and the consequent alienation of the capital of the North because of this political bane of contentment. It has kept the negro poor, and made his struggle in life ten times harder. It has brought upon him a flood of political vultures, white and black, who have preyed upon his ignorance and his credulity to their own benefit. The negro himself is a poor politician, and when he takes to politics he makes a mess of it. The meanest politician is the white man who makes the negro his specialty in the South. And to this demagogue, who owes his existence to the fact of the whole negro enfranchisement, the negro owes every act of hostile legislation and oppression.

The idea that a man can be made free by putting a piece of pasteboard in his hand is a delusion, which, to my mind, borders upon insanity. Men are not made free by statute—by legislative enactment. We are not a race of freemen because we live under a Constitution of the United States. We were free when our forefathers sat down to write a Constitution they wrote what they did because they were free. They could not help it; they could not write anything else. Our Government is the result of freedom, not the cause of freedom. Men are made free from within, not from without. The negro will never be free until he is made free from within, until he is trained, until he is made master of himself and of his powers as a man. To pass a law on a statute book, to print it and seal it with a Government seal and publish it, is not to make a man a free man.

Suppose you give to him every right and every prerogative and every honor of free citizenship, does the bestowal of these gifts make him a free man? Suppose you give him the ballot and he does not know what a ballot is, what of it? You have simply degraded the ballot; you have not elevated the man.

Gen. Rosier Johnson says that shortly after the war he was in a

Southern town and the negroes recently enfranchised were voting. He said that a Yankee arrived on the scene in the evening and began to sell rat poison. He had labels with skull and crossbones pictured on them, showing the deadly power of the poison, with a lead rat pictured beneath the bones. These labels were scattered through the crowd. The negroes voted them by the score. Finally one of these sovereign citizens, in examining his ballot, could not understand why the rat was lying on his back. He brought the ticket up to a leader and asked him "if dat was de straight ticket." He asked why that rat was lying there with his heels up in the air. The leader took the ticket, examined it with gravity, and replied: "Oh, yes, dat's all right. Dat's de straight ticket. Dat means de ratification of de Constitution!" And they continued to vote the rat labels.

Suppose you send the negro to the Legislature and give him the power to make laws—what of it? What does it amount to, unless he is able to read and write, and unless he has culture and training and influence that can be felt on the floor of a legislative body. In the House of Representatives in North Carolina, in 1885-87, of which I was a member, there were several negroes. They had all the rights, all the privileges of any white member, except that some of them could not read and write, and they found extreme difficulty in drafting legislation for the country. No negro has ever yet accomplished a solitary thing for his race in a legislative hall.

Suppose you put the negro on the jury and let him sit in the court of justice—what of it? Will he protect himself and his color? If the stronger race, with its superior intelligence, combine against him—hardly. He stands infinitely a better chance of protection outside the jury box than in it. In a certain case that was tried in the South, there was one negro on the jury and eleven white men. They went out, and fearing the contrary vote of the negro, they elected him foreman, placed him on the seat of honor to preside, and proceeded to discuss the case; vote on it and decide. They told him he was foreman, and as presiding officer he could not vote; so they delivered the verdict into his hands to report to the court. When he returned, he made this announcement to the court: "Please de court, de jury has gone Democratic." What good does it do to put him on the jury unless he knows his rights and privileges and powers?

Suppose you make him a Judge; can he protect himself, can he attain by that process the real powers of the judiciary? A negro was elected Judge in a certain Magistrate's court in the South. They were trying a case before him. The lawyers had argued it and had taken their seats. It was time for him to charge the jury. He sat and looked around the room. The lawyer sitting near him said to him: "It is time now to charge the jury." He arose with the utmost gravity, and, turning to the jury, said to them: "Well, gentlemen de jury, dis is a small case. I'll jest charge you \$1.50."

To thrust upon a man unqualified for the trust high obligations does not fit him for the obligation. It merely degrades the trust.

As the wholesale enfranchisement of the negro was a blunder, tragic in the history of our country, and an unmitigated curse, both to the negro and the white race of the South, it is only a question of time when the younger generation of men will readjust his status as a citizen. The younger generation of men who are coming on the scene, both in the North and in the South, are not going to espouse the traditions of either section in the settlement of that problem. They are going to settle it by the same standard that Massachusetts used in the enactment of her present suffrage laws—the standard of common-sense and intelligence.

The time has come as come for a restudy of the whole suffrage problem. When the negro is eliminated from politics as a threatening snarl vote, he will have, for the first time, a chance to make his fortune as a man. Now he is made the tool of the party that he serves, and ground beneath the nether millstone of the party that he opposes. Mississippi has passed an educational qualification for suffrage, and the time is now upon the South when every State in the South should have a law as stringent as the statute of Massachusetts, and I do not believe that ten years will elapse before such a law is an accomplished fact. Tradition, sentimentalism, should have nothing in the world to do with this question. Millions of ignorant voters, incapable of knowing their rights, are a threat to the life of the State. They are such a threat—North, South, East, West. The sooner we meet and settle that problem the better.

Her friend.

INSIDE HISTORY.

An Interesting Happening During
the 1888 Convention at
Chicago.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 15.—Judge B. C. Field, of Crown Point, Ind., who was a delegate to the republican convention at Chicago in 1888, talking about the Gresham appointment to a reporter, said: "You ask me what I think of Judge Gresham's appointment? I answer that after voting for him on every ballot in the national convention of 1888 it does not take much of a prophet to divine that I am rejoiced over his nomination, and especially pleased with the wisdom and patriotism of Mr. Cleveland in making this selection. I have no patience with or respect for the publican papers now charging Judge with political perfidy. I think he is the truest friend and most courageous man where his convictions of right and wrong are involved that I ever knew. A piece of inside history of the national convention of 1888 demonstrates his exalted character."

It will be remembered that the charge was industriously made against the loyalty to the extreme tariff views then espoused by his adversaries in the convention. It was deemed expedient to have the Chicago Inter Ocean publish an editorial on Thursday morning of the first week of the convention putting at rest all doubt as to the position of the judge on this question. Accordingly a committee, consisting of Maj. W. H. Calkins, Senator Graham and myself, were appointed to have this editorial appear by authority of Judge Gresham. On Wednesday, about 11 o'clock at night, we besieged Mr. Nixon, editor of the Inter Ocean; to write and publish such an editorial. He wrote it, and we all agreed that it would leave no room to doubt the judge's soundness on the tariff. Mr. Nixon then said: "Of course you have seen the judge and have obtained his consent?"

"We said we had not, but would vouch for his approval of it. He said: 'That won't do. I guess you don't know the judge very well!'"

"We decided to go to the Palmer House where Judge Gresham was then boarding. It was after midnight and the judge was in bed, little thinking that he would be called on to decide a question that would certainly put him out of the reach of presidential possibilities with that convention. We were for Gresham, and his peaceful slumber was no barrier to our enthusiasm or purpose. He stood before us in his white night robe, the embodiment of purity. Maj. Calkins made the explanation and assured the judge that the publication by his authority would secure his nomination and election. There was a pause for a moment, and the judge looked handsomer and braver than ever I saw him, and then said: 'I appreciate your friendship and the good offices you are performing in my behalf, but president or no president, you cannot publish that editorial by my authority, because I do not believe in it. It is better that I should not be nominated than to commit myself to that doctrine.' The editorial was not published."

Obituary.

"Hark! they whisper; angels say,
Sister spirit come away."

Death the most dreaded of all foes that come in antagonism with our physical life, has claimed for its victim Miss Ada Ainsworth whose final resting place is in Florida. It has been well said that "death inevitably seeks and destroys a shining mark." None but strangers to her while here can pass away the announcement of her death, without lamentations, which words are inadequate to express. The height of her ambition was to rank with the eminent and good.

Her profound and vigorous power of investigation and wide spreading comprehension of the general trend of an earthly pilgrimage excelled many that have long ago, and now inhabit the City of the Dead.

Her intellect second to none and her character as spotless as the driven snow. And then in the knowledge of all this who could without trembling with sadness and despair realize that she had to succumb to the miseries of the chilling embrace. It is fearful to say farewell to her and think she will moulder in the grave to be shut out from the genial sunshine, to hear no sound of music and no voice of a dear mother or friend, and oh! that long, long silence never to be broken till the last trumpet shall arouse the countless dead.

Though she is gone, she is not forgotten. Her great magnanimity of heart and gentle nature will ever be verdant in the memory of many. She is gone but she is an occupant of the celestial home that has been prepared for the pure and good.

She cannot come back to console those she has left with severed affections, crushed hearts and blighted hopes. They must remain here until they share the same fate she has borne so triumphantly.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

St. Louis Hotel, the well known speculator, is dead.

Frank Holland was hanged at Brazoria, Tex., Thursday, for murder.

A Democrat has been elected mayor of Pittsburg, Pa., for the first time in twelve years.

Four persons were killed and ten injured in a railroad accident in West Philadelphia.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, will resign his seat in the United States Senate after March 4th.

Mr. Cleveland is being urged to appoint Henry George by appointing him consul-general to Manchester.

Beckwith, a wealthy stockholder, has been appointed United States Senator from Wyoming for a two year term.

Men attempted to rescue the crew of a stranded vessel off Cuttyhunk, Mass., Saturday, and all were drowned.

A Washington letter says: "The outlook for the admission of four new States is not as bright as it was a week or two ago."

Levis Redwine, assistant cashier of an Atlanta, Ga., bank, has skipped out carrying \$25,000 of the bank's fund with him.

President Harrison has appointed Menton Hancock, of Michigan, to succeed Judge Jackson as United States Circuit Judge.

The Lincoln League, a Republican organization, has started a \$1 subscription fund to aid Gov. McKinley in his financial embarrassment.

J. C. Alverson, the Louisville man who robbed the contribution basket of his church, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

Princess Kaiulani, heiress to the throne of Hawaii, is on her way from London to this country. After the inauguration she will appeal to Mr. Cleveland for her rights.

W. Macky, the millionaire mine owner, was shot and severely wounded by a crank named Rippi, in San Francisco, Friday. After wounding Macky, the assassin shot himself.

At Galveston, Tex., Saturday Frank Gilbrough met Miss Dora Wasell on the street, drawing a pistol he shot and killed her and then killed himself. She had refused to marry him.

The Tennessee legislature will purchase a farm of fifteen hundred acres and ten thousand acres of coal land for penitentiary purposes. The convicts will be worked at mining, farming and manufacturing.

The banks of Vancouver, B. C., accepted the American silver dollar only at discount of 26 per cent. The reason given for this is that they want to get American silver out of that country, as there is too much of it there at present.

Near West Liberty, Morgan county, Ky., Sam Carey, Jeff Carey, brothers; and Jesse Carey, a nephew, quarreled. One brother killed his nephew, and then the two brothers turned their pistols upon each other; one is dead and the other will die. The family is one of the oldest and most respectable of the county.

Secretary of State, John W. Foster, has retired from President Harrison's Cabinet for the purpose of assuming the management of the case of the United States before the International Tribunal, which is to assemble in Paris, France, for the arbitration of questions in controversy between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the sealing industries of Behring sea.

At Atlanta, Ga., Saturday Miss Julia Forre, twenty-eight years old, shot and killed her two younger sisters Florence, twenty-two years old, and Minnie, eighteen, at the residence of their brother. After committing the deed, she went to police headquarters and surrendered. She is insane. Stealthily she crept upon the two unsuspecting women, and shot them through the head. They belonged to one of the best families of the city.

Free Silver Coinage Convention.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The first annual convention of the American Bimetallist League was called to order today by its President, Gen. A. J. Warner. About fifty delegates from the Western States were present, among them Gen. Weaver, the candidate for President of the People's party, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Lease. Gen. Warner stated the aim of the League to be the securing of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Addresses were also made by Gen. Weaver, Mrs. Lease and Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

AT A NEW STAND.

J. N. Woods,

The Old Reliable Merchant, Has MOVED TO NEW QUARTERS

I Have Moved My Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE to the

CAMERON HOUSE,

Where I will be glad to continue my pleasant associations with my old friends, customers and the public generally. I have a well selected, cheaply purchased stock of goods, including Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, etc. My stock of Spring Clothing, Prints and Dress Goods are not excelled in beauty, nor durability and style. I have a large lot of

Splendid Tobacco Cotton.

A BIG LOT OF COUNTRY BACON AND LARD.

— I Also Keep in Stock —

MEAL AND FLOUR.

CALL, EXAMINE, AND GET PRICES.

J. N. Woods, - Marion, Ky.

IN FULL CONTROL.

The Democrats Will Make
No Entangling Alliances in
the Senate

New York, Feb. 23.—The Sun says editorially the election of William N. Roach, Democrat, to be United States Senator from North Dakota, definitely fixes the control of the next Senate in Democratic hands and completes the November victory of the Democracy. The new Senate, which will assemble simultaneously with the inauguration of the President, will contain forty-four Democrats, thirty-seven Republicans and four Populists.

Wyoming, Montana and Washington Senators are yet to be chosen.

As the next Senate will be composed of eighty-eight members the election of Mr. Roach gives the Democrats a clear half of the whole number possible, and that, with the Vice-President's vote in case of a tie, puts the Democratic party in the saddle in the Senate for two years at least. It does more. It relieves the national Democracy from a hateful, perilous and distasteful alliance with the Populists. It will compel the Republicans to strike hands with the latter if they hope to imperil Democratic control, a dangerous political championship for either of the great parties. The election of Mr. Roach also frees the Democrats from any dependence upon the three States where vacancies exist, all again exalts the stalwart figure of Men Herr, Adlai Stevenson, of Bloomington, to a position of national importance.

Brother Adlai has the casting vote and last chiefest, it will enable the Democracy of 1893 to carry out the tariff policy proclaimed in the Democratic platform of 1892 without hindrance from a Republican Senate. The way is clear for an enactment of protection and the enactment of a tariff for revenue only.

Sentenced to Hang.

Paducah, Ky., Feb. 24.—Yesterday afternoon Judge Bishop sentenced Francis Milligan, the wife murderer, to hang June 33. Since he was convicted Milligan has been tried for larceny, and the jury decided that he was sane. The case now goes to the Court of Appeals.

EMMANS.


There is a great deal of sickness in this community at present.

William Waddell, of Tennessee and Robert Montgomery, of Missouri, have been visiting relatives in these parts for the last few days.

The young people of the neighborhood had a grand musical entertainment at the residence of Mr. Lan Travis Saturday night. Mr. Phillip Travis the celebrated violinist was present and also science banjo picker from Mariou.

Smart Alec.

JULIUS STERLING MORTON,



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

When Mr. Cleveland selected Julius Sterling Morton to enter his Cabinet as the Secretary of Agriculture he chose one of the most interesting personalities in the West. Secretary Morton settled in Nebraska when only twenty-two years old, and in a short time became Secretary of the Territory which then had few inhabitants and since then he has always been identified with Nebraska. When in 1867 Nebraska was admitted into the Union he was a candidate for Governor, but the Republicans carried the State. This did not however affect his activity in politics and no political campaign has passed but that his voice has been heard in support of Democracy and a very effective speaker he makes. Mr. Morton has always been sound on all questions regarding the national credit. He was for some years a member of the National Democratic Committee and has always been a pioneer of the tariff doctrines enunciated by the Democratic convention in Chicago last year. He has written some very remarkable editorial articles for the Chicago Times on financial matters affecting the farmers.

He lives in a fine country house adjoining Nebraska City, on land settled by himself. His house is known as Arbor Lodge, in recognition of the fact that he conceived the idea of Arbor Day, which is now so popular in many States.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will on Friday, March, 10, 1893, sell to the highest bidder at the late residence of U. G. Witherspoon, deceased, the personal property of the said decedent, consisting of horses, hogs, corn, hay, farming implements, farm wagon, spring wagon, elder mill, household and kitchen furniture.

TERMS—All sums of \$5.00 and under cash in hand, over \$5.00 on a credit of 12 months, notes with approved security required before property is moved.

W. T. Terry, Adm'r.

G. G. HAMMOND,

JEWELER,

MARION, KY.

is at Wilson & Woods' store prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Can get you anything in the Jewelry line cheaper than any one else. Don't buy until you see me.

"C. C. C. Certain Chill Cure," the most pleasant to take of all Fever and Ague Remedies. Warranted to cure Chills and Fever.

E. C. Flanary

Attorney-at-Law.

MARION, KY.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Collected a specialty.

Blue & Blue,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MARION, KY.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S HONEY BITTERS. All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

All Kinds of Furniture REPAIRED

And Pictures framed by R. B. Dorr. You will find him at Bennett & Guess' Furniture Store.

HENRY BROS.,

Dealers in

Marble & Granite Monuments,

Tombstones. Cemetery fences a Specialty,
Marion, Ky.

They do the best work at the lowest prices. Don't buy until you get their prices. You will save money.

BRANDY FOR SALE.

I have a lot of fine brandy for sale at my house near Mullica, Livingston county, Ky.

T. A. MALIN.

\$42.86 FOR \$1.25.

Geo. H. Crider, of this place,

Received through Jno. H. Morse, resident agent of the American Accident Company, of Louisville, \$42.86 for injuries received from a fall while insured under a ticket that cost \$1.25.

MORSE Always Gives the Best Value for the Money of any Merchant in Marion.

GO TO HIM WHEN YOU WANT A

SUIT OF CLOTHES, DRESS PATTERN, HAT, SHOES or FURNISHING GOODS.

He has a large stock which he has bought as cheap as the money will buy them, and as he has no partners to divide up profits with he certainly can sell them as cheap as any body else, and if you don't believe you can save money by trading with him, just go down to Gray's old stand on the corner and see for yourselves. He is prepared to meet any prices in any retail market.

The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

Dr. Moore Withdraws.

At the earnest solicitations of a number of friends, and with a desire to serve my district as a representative in the State Legislature, I a few weeks ago announced myself a candidate. I announced without giving much thought as to the time necessary to make the canvass. Since then I find that my business not only requires my personal attention but demands my own personal supervision and in justice to myself and others who have interests with me, I find that I can not take the time, hence I am no longer a candidate. In declining to make the race, I desire to tender my sincerest thanks to the many friends who have expressed themselves so kindly towards me, assuring them that I shall always remember and treasure their solicitations, praising them as highly as if I had been given the honor of the office.

Respectfully,
R. L. Moore.

Saturday is the great day at Washington. The fourth-class postoffice are not likely to receive attention here Monday anyhow.

Let us always have the best material available in the Legislature. Select the best equipped in all the counties and there will be less opportunities for swearing at the Legislature for doing nothing.

Princeton has commenced the job of cleaning out her many blind tigers. She probably caught the spirit from Marion. No matter where she got the idea, it is a good movement. Strict enforcement of any law, creates genuine respect for all others.

There should be an organized effort to send some of Crittenden and Livingston products to the World's Fair. These two counties are the chief mineral counties of Western Kentucky, and they should not fail to make use of every available opportunity to attract capital.

New York, Feb. 25.—The export of specie from the port of New York during the last week reached \$5,630,130. Of this amount \$3,893,001 was gold and \$1,737,129 silver; \$4,000,000 of the gold went to Europe, and \$893,001 to West Indies, South American and Mexican ports. Of the silver \$506,800 went to Europe, and \$33,337 to southern ports. The export of specie during the same.

Will the white winged angel of peace ever hover over Frankfort again. The Legislature is in a wrangle, the Governor is at odds with a lot of people, the Auditor has been rather stubborn, the Mason-Ford Company is a bone of contention, and even the pacific Polk Johnson is said to have been out of humor upon an occasion recently. The only consolation about the whole affair is that Frankfort is a long way from anywhere.

The Madisonville Hustler of last week, is one of the handsomest affairs that ever came from a country newspaper office. It is full of illustrations of Hopkins county's prominent men, her school-houses, churches, and other public buildings; and the general appearance of the county is good. That one of the Hustler will do more to form the outer world about the county than any other enterprise. We had been egotistical enough to think Crittenden county was as good as Hopkins, but when we behold the profiles of Hopkins' school buildings, her churches and developed mining enterprises, and many other institutions we are ready to yield the palm to our more enterprising or fortunate neighbors. We have as good people, as fine looking men, and we dare say prettier women, but when it comes to being in the swim with her other institutions we are "not in it."

Marion needs a \$10,000 school-house; Marion is able to build a \$10,000 school-house and unless her citizens show a want of business sense, Marion will have a \$10,000 school, or at least \$10,000 invested in school houses, before the first day of October. It is admitted on every hand that nothing will add more to the genuine, solid worth of the town than a first class school. It will augment, in numbers, its citizenship; it will add to the character of its citizenship; it will add to its business. Shall we fold our hands and whine about the inadequacy of our school facilities, or shall we be men and put our hands to the work and rear a school like other communities have done? Shall we continue to send our children to other towns and to other States to educate them, or shall we put aside our stinginess for a season, take a few of our dollars from our pockets and bring the educational facilities to our own homes? Shall Marion and Crittenden county always be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for other towns, working like the Spartans we are, in that respect, to make money to send to other States to educate our children, or shall we move along with civilization and make our own town and our own county as good as any man's town or any other man's county? Shall we at any rear one monument to mark our day and generation, putting our imprint for good upon the town and county that gave us birth, or shall we hug the few dollars to our hearts to rear a little marble shaft to remind the next generation that there were such fellows as us?

There is no use quibbling about details, dimensions or plans. Do your part towards adding to the funds necessary to do the work, and when the funds are raised, you will be inspired to do the rest.

Although it is ten months until the election, considerable interest is being manifested in the contest for our representatives in each branch of the next Legislature. Several Democratic candidates are announced and others will doubtless be in the fight. The Republicans will, unless all signs fail, have candidates in the field for both places, and the public utterances of the Third party have committed that party to the policy of running candidates for all the offices. Hence we may reasonably expect three-cornered contests in both races. The advantages are with the Democrats, and if they make no blunders, they are pretty sure of winning both prizes. The vote in the Senatorial district at the last Presidential election shows that the district is close; too close in fact to cultivate the slightest party disruption. A good man, with a good record, satisfactorily nominated, can win. The vote in the district by counties is as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	P. P.
Caldwell,	960	1126	281
Crittenden,	1188	1312	143
Webster,	1278	839	824
Totals,	3426	3277	1250

Democratic plurality, 149

The vote in the Legislative district was as follows:

	Dem.	Rep.	P. P.
Crittenden,	1188	1312	143
Livingston,	928	550	175
Totals,	2116	1862	175

Democratic plurality, 254

Gov. Brown and Ex-Gov. Buckner are not on the friendliest of terms. The disruption grows out of the branch penitentiary matter. Gov. Brown addressed a letter to the Legislature, in which he charged that the Mason-Ford Company owed the State \$94,000, and that the former Sinking Fund Commissioners had not managed the prison affairs exactly according to law. Gov. Buckner replies to him in a lengthy article, upholding the action of the Commissioners under his administration, and accusing Gov. Brown of unfair methods in arriving at his conclusions. The ex-governor also prints some rather caustic personal remarks about Gov. Brown. The latter has announced his intention of replying to the article. We are likely to have a war of words. The distinction gentlemen should confine themselves strictly to the business portion of the matter. Personal remarks about each other are out of place. A plain discussion of the management of affairs should be conducted by both factions, but personal vituperation should form no part of that discussion.

FREDONIA.

Miss Bobbie Wigginton returned last Thursday night from an extended visit to relatives in Mt. Vernon, Ill. Several of the citizens attended the show last Saturday night.

Mr. E. Cooper and wife of Hopkinsville were visiting J. E. Crider's family the first of the week.

The corn crusher and creamery are doing a good business.

The Piney Creek church has a new steel roof, that adds greatly to its appearance.

Wil. Neal, of St. Louis, was in town last Friday.

A new dry goods store in the Bagg block.

R. L. Wigginton was on the sick list last week.

J. T. Morgan was in St. Louis a day or two last week.

Johnson Crider, of Louisville, is here on a visit.

Robert Wyatt, of Chicago has been visiting his relatives here for the past week.

Mrs. Newton Crayne is very low with typhoid fever.

Rev. Henry B. Fox has a new organ.

J. E. Pilant's baby was dangerously ill last week.

Ladies do not forget the missionary meeting Saturday.

Old Dollar and family went to Princeton last Saturday and returned Monday evening.

A large crowd at the singing Sunday night.

Miss Kate Guess returned home last Saturday after a weeks visit to her sister Mrs. Milton Maxwell.

The roads will be good again in a few months and won't need work until next winter.

Last Wednesday night Dr. Fred Banton made a visit to Jim Green's; his horse got loose and made his way back to John Rice's farm losing the saddle. Any one having found it will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the doctor at Kelsey.

Howerton will be prepared to fix you up in anything to wear this season. It is no use talking he is doing the business.

Howerton is making money.

Howerton is paying money.

Howerton is selling for money.

Don't think the man that is always selling at cost is the best man to buy from. He would do this if his goods did not cost him too much. Too many men buy on credit and pay too much and then the merchants advertise to sell at cost, to try to meet their bills. The result is, you who buy from them get old goods, at old prices, and are humbugged year in, and year out, and finally you fail, and your merchant fails. Try buying new goods, guaranteed to be as represented and from 10 to 25 cents less money, bought for the money and sold for the money by yours for trade.

Sam Howerton.

Ask to see men's fine shoes \$1.00 to \$5.00 per pair at Sam Howerton's.

We will show a large stock of clothing this season. Sam Howerton.

We guarantee to undersell any competitors and to give you the best goods for the least money.

Sam Howerton.

Remember we run our business on less than 50c per day expenses.

Sam Howerton.

A great many Republicans do not like the appointment of Gresham, they ought to remember that it is always best to change your course when you see you are wrong, and there is more hope of a new covert than of a proselyt.

There is so much being said in the papers about the World's Fair before hands that nothing will appear new

to those who go, but a great many may get to tired looking at the stamps to attend anyway.

Call on J. T. Woolf, Kelsey, Ky., for seeds.

If you want barbed or smooth wire call on Woolf.

If you want corn drills call on J. T. Woolf.

Those Steel Beauty corn planters at Woolf is what every farmer should have.

Stoves at prices to suit everybody at Woolf.

Call on B. A. Jacobs for multiplying unions. Observer.

NEW SALEM.

Born to the wife of Thos. Conyers, a 10 pound boy.

Born to the wife of Charley Millikan on the 24th, a fine girl.

Misses Dora White, Carry Harpending and J. H. Bruster went to Evansville on the 25th.

Traveling is almost entirely suspended on the Salem and Marion road on account of the mud.

Hon. W. H. Waddell, of Jasper county, Tenn., was tendered a reception by his old friend Henry Bruster, on the 21st of February. Mr. Bruster entertained a few of his nearest neighbors, and they enjoyed an old fashioned Kentucky dinner. And after spending a few pleasant hours, we all returned to our respective homes feeling glad that we had been to one of "Amur Martley's" old fashioned Kentucky dinners.

W. C. Tyner received from his son Felix, now a resident of Florida, by express a large box of oranges. We are truly glad to hear from you Felix and to hear that you are enjoying good health and making a living.

Brother Lowery failing to fill his appointment at New Salem on the 4th, and the stand was filed by Rev. J. E. Eaton.

On account of the terrible winter we have just gone through, there has been less work done towards farming in this part than there has been for ten years.

To date, March 1st, there is not in this section more than one farmer in fifty that has burnt tobacco buds.

There is still a great deal of sickness in this section.

The tobacco crop is about all sold.

CARRSVILLE.

The steamer Ohio received 69 hogs and 2 beef cattle here Sunday. She collided with the Cherokee at Hickman, and had her nose considerably smashed.

The John K. Speed received 102 sacks of wheat here Sunday.

Mrs. Fiddi, W. L. Baker's mother, left Monday for her home in Newport, Ky. She has been with her son since last October; she came in answer to his summons to see her son when it was thought he would die from wounds received in the shooting match with Thompson.

John Campbell, of Metropolis, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. R. May, of this place.

Bro. Crandle, of the Methodist church, and Rev. J. B. Lowrey, of the Presbyterian church, are having quite an interesting meeting here.

Wm. Lazapp carved over thirty dollars last week catching railroad ties in the river.

W. A. Boyd succeeded W. R. King as manager of the F. M. B. A. store and took charge of it Monday morning. Mr. Boyd is an applicant for the postoffice, and the opposition is that in anticipation of Boyd's success, the farmers made the change. King is a straight out Republican, while Boyd votes the Democratic ticket sometimes. Boyd is the man who made the race against Hon. T. J. Nunn for delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is a good, clever gentleman, but we don't consider him a true blue Democrat, though he claims that honor.

Tim Shouse sold his farm near Carrsville to a Mr. Jones, of Crittenden county, and wants to sell his horses and other stock.

Can't somebody get up some nice

specimens of mineral, either silver, lead, iron, coal or some of each to send to the Columbian Exposition. It does seem to us that with the amount of mineral in Livingston and Crittenden counties we could make a pretty good exhibit and attract some attention among the mining classes. Any one who will obtain good specimens of any kind of ore, taken out of the ground either in Livingston or Crittenden county, who will bring it to the express office here with an affidavit to the effect that it is from a natural deposit in either of these counties, giving the description and locality of the land from where it was dug, can have it placed on exhibition free of charge. These old hills are full of wealth and all that we need to do is to show to the world samples of our rich deposits and our fortunes are almost within our grasp. Good Luck.

CROOKED CREEK.

Rev. Mrs. K. M. Gilbert Sunday.

We will organize our Sunday school at this place the second Sunday in this month.

W. H. Thurman on the sick list.

A WARNING.

From Our Health Officer.

The social condition through which, in our country, at the present time, the more fatal infectious diseases are enabled to acquire epidemic effusion, are chiefly such as follows:

That persons first sick in families and districts, instead of being isolated from the healthy, and treated with special regard to their powers of spreading infection, are left to take their chances in all such respects; so that, especially in the country in thickly settled neighborhoods, and where there is always much intermingling of population, a first case, if not at once removed to a special establishment will almost, of necessity, give occasion to many other cases to follow, that persons with infectious diseases, especially in cases of slight or incipient attack and of incomplete recovery, mingle freely with others, not seemingly to care, or, in fact, to know the great danger they are subjecting the lives of their neighbors. All the dangers, and many others not enumerated, there is none perhaps which our health laws are not in some way provide. At present, however, they all are, to an immense extent, left in uncontrolled operation, partly because the law is inadequate, and partly because local administrators of the law often give little care to the matter, because it is not popular or does not meet the approval of our folks, or police, &c., and those officers are not incentive offices, but chiefly because strong public opinion contracts both law and administration, cannot be really effective until the time when right knowledge of the subject shall be generally distributed among the people, and when the masses whom epidemics affect shall appreciate their own great interest in preventing them.

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considered them, may think it would be over sanguine to expect any general recognition of principles so preliminary as the allusions may at first appear to them. If so thinking they would perhaps have underestimated the rapidity with which knowledge is now increasing as to the common interest and material duties of mankind in respect to dangerous infectious diseases. But notwithstanding the great increase of knowledge in regard to the natural health laws, and the prevention of disease and the spread of infections or epidemic diseases, our laws are inadequate, and those that are most essential cannot be enforced. Health officers are required to see that the health laws are carried out in their respective counties, which would engage all their time to discharge said duties, as per requirement, and are not supported by statutory enactment to make their work efficient.

To illustrate—it is the duty of local boards of health to have a nuisance removed and abated. The board, after taking the legal steps prescribed by law, a reasonable time given in which to comply with the notice to remove, &c. If the notice is not complied with and the nuisance is not removed, the board then in discharge of its sworn duty, sends their petition to the County Judge, praying him to issue his warrant against the party for the failure of compliance to said notice; warrant is issued, day for trial is set, witnesses are summoned, attorneys are employed. The case comes up, Mr. A. on witness stand. Question, "What do you know about the alleged nuisance?" Answer, "Don't know anything about a nuisance. I know there is a dead cow over there, but it don't stink much, because it's been frozen most of the time; don't see how it can make any one sick. Some folks want to be too particular anyhow." Attorney, "That so; then do I understand you to say that a nuisance does not exist on said premises, as alleged by said local board?" "That's what I say." B. and C's testimony corroborates A's, notwithstanding the declaration of the board of health that a nuisance does exist. B. and C's evidence to the contrary is taken as prima facie evidence, not only that a nuisance does not exist, but that the local board is not competent to decide in what a nuisance consists; and judgment is rendered upon this evidence, the nuisance is not removed or abated, and all the power and authority is taken away from the local board.

Now what must we do, or what ought we to do? These are very intricate and vital questions to the interest of all the people. Ought we to send up our resignations and have the office vacated in Crittenden county? No; most emphatically no. We cannot afford to run the risk of being deprived of the incalculable benefit and protection of a health board, simply because their services are not appreciated by a class who are not informed. This is the very class that the spirit of the health laws was instituted to protect, and they are to be pitied that they are not.

In conclusion, I think it would be best for the present members of the local board to resign their office, and recommend others more competent to constitute the local board of health. The present members of the board have had the office for a considerable length of time without being able to accomplish much appreciable good, and almost without remuneration. We hope that the services of the next board will be more efficient and better appreciated, and last but not least, better remunerated.

Respectfully,
J. R. CLARK,
Secretary and Health Officer.

You are sure to get new goods, the latest styles and the lowest prices if you buy from me. W. L. Clement, Tolu, Ky.

CROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicists recommend it. All druggists sell it. Beware of cheap imitations and avoid red lines on wrapper.

If your appetite is gone nothing will restore it more quickly than "C. C. C. Certain Chili Cure," the great Tonic and guaranteed cure for Chills and Fever.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Of Ben Wathen Near Thompson's Station, Ky.

The Evansville Courier of Monday has the following:

Information was received yesterday that Ben Wathen, of Waverly, met his death Saturday morning on the O. V. railroad near Thompson's Station. He had been to the Sam Jones meeting at Morganfield, Friday evening. After the lecture he went to the depot to catch the train for home. He had been drinking heavily, and was very drunk. After his arrival at the depot nothing was seen of him until yesterday morning, when his dead body was found by the track-walker of the Waverly section, near the railroad track at Thompson's Station.

His neck was broken and his body mangled almost beyond recognition. It is believed that he fell across the track and was too drunk to get up. He was a farmer of about 35 years of age. His remains were taken to Waverly for interment. A wife and one child survive him.

NOT SO ALARMING.

The Spotted Fever not so Alarming as Last Week.

The Paducah News of Tuesday says: "The situation at Benton is not so alarming as was the case a few days ago, though the town, it is said, bears the aspect of a deserted village, so many people have fled. The exodus has not yet ceased and several people left by the morning trains to-day. Fully fifty families have moved out and taken up temporary quarters elsewhere. In the western part of the county the disease has taken a fresh hold and there are many new cases, though no deaths have been reported for several days. Near Harvey there are 11 cases in one family and nearly all are in a bad condition. There are several others equally bad. In the Olive vicinity there has been no deaths for several days and many of the sick persons are improving. Mrs. Gray, the lady at Seale, who was prostrated a few days ago, died Monday night. There have been no deaths at Benton since Friday. Three of the patients, two of Wesley Ray's children and a child of Julian Harris, have about recovered. Mrs. Ed Jones and Mrs. Ben Washburn are very sick and neither are expected to recover. The people out in the country, in places where the disease is worst, are imitating the example of those at Benton and are packing up and flying to other places where the dreaded malady is not known.

I have plenty of dried fruit and beans, bought long before the advance and will sell cheaper than others can buy to-day. M. Schwab.

GEO. E. BOSTON,
Contractor and Builder,
MARION, KY.

All work guaranteed. If you have carpenter work of any kind to do, he would be glad to make estimates and do your work.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

NOTICE.

I desire to say to my patrons that I have added to my stock of clothing, boots and shoes a new and complete line of dry goods and notions. My goods are all new and fresh and I propose to give cash buyers an opportunity to buy goods at cash prices. Call and get my prices and see my new goods and if I can't sell you, will charge you nothing to look. Yours very truly,

W. L. Clement,
In Dr. Carthy house, Tolu, Ky.

Canned goods, the best brand, bought before the advance, in case lots will give special prices.—Schwab.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

A PEAN.

Lives of hardware men oft remind us honest men don't stand a chance; The more we work there grows behind us bigger patches on our pants.

On our pants once new and glossy Now are stripes of different hue, All because our customers linger And don't buy our HARDWARE new.

Then, gentlemen, come price, examine Buy your goods however small, Or when the sun of summer strikes us We shall have no pants at all.

Bells, Center Cut Disc Harrows—an absolute necessity. Owensboro, Old Hickory, Tennessee wagons—none better Thomas Coil Spring Buggies—delightful. Hooster Corn Drills—never bear beaten.

White and New Home Sewing Machines—equalled by none. Chicago Cottage Organs—the best.

Also—Trace Chains, Breast Chains, Stay Chains, Tongue Chains, Log Chains, Fifth Chains, Key Chains, Watch Chains, Dog Chains, Saddles, Shot, Shoe Leather, Sifters, Spoons, Flue Stoppers, Spades, Spittoons, Spindles, Spokes, Spike Nails, Straps, Spurs, Shot-Guns, Scissors, Solder, Single Trees, Stoves, Stove Polish, Skins, Screws, Strainers, Sprinklers, Skillet, Horse Shoes, Sowing Machines, Sprouting Hoes, Pans, Pots, Pads, Plumbs and Levels, Plaster Hair, Peckers, Pocket Knives, And all kinds of hardware too numerous to mention.

Call on—

Crider's Hardware Store
Geo. M. Crider.
D. B. Moore, Salesman.

County Bonds For Sale.

By order of the Crittenden Court of Claims we offer for sale 17 County Bonds of \$500 each, running 10 years, but redeemable after 5 years, at option of the county, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually 1st May and 1st November. Bonds to bear date May 1, 1893. If said bonds are not sold privately on or before April 1, 1893, will be sold on that day publicly to the highest bidder. Taxable property of the county is \$2,400,000; no other bonds against said county.

This Feb 16, 1893.

J. A. MOORE,
County Judge.

D. WOODS,
County Clerk.

J. W. SKELTON is Agent for Buckeye Reapers, Mowers, Binders and Hay Rakes.

THIS IS TO EVERYBODY AND TO EVERYONE.

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT WE ARE STILL

"IN IT."

AND CARRY, BY FAR, THE BEST, LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LINE OF GOODS

IN THE COUNTY.

IT : WILL : BE : OF : BENEFIT : TO : YOU

- TO SEE OUR LINE OF -

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

WE ALWAYS GIVE MORE OF THE BEST GOODS FOR THE MONEY THAN ANYONE ELSE.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR

CLOTHING,

OR IT IS IMMENSE.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR

LADIES' WRAPS FOR SPRING,

AS THEY ARE BEAUTIES.

We Have A Great Line of SHOES AND HATS.

Come and look, and you will see something NEW PRETTY AND CHEAP.

Red Front.

PIERCE, YANDELL, GUGENHEIM CO.

LOCAL NEWS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. SKELTON as a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next general assembly of Kentucky. He is subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce H. T. FLANARY as a candidate to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce S. O. NUNN as a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Crittenden, Caldwell and Webster, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce P. C. STEPHENS as a candidate for the State Senate in the Fourth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Caldwell, Crittenden and Webster, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

Fresh mackerel at Copher's.
Clover seed at Schwab's.
Early Rose potatoes at Copher's.
Dr. Cossitt reliable dentist, Marion.

Town lots for sale by R. C. Walker.
New goods at S. D. Hodge & Co's.
Line 90 cents per barrel at Schwab's.
Queensware of all descriptions at Copher's.

Go to Crider & Guess for bargains.
Tolu, Ky.
Four good work horses for sale.
M. Schwab.

Out seed, early rose Irish potatoes at Schwab's.
Pure country lard for sale at Schwab's.

Knives and forks 45 cents per set, at Schwab.
Clover seed \$9 per bushel at Crider & Guess, Tolu, Ky.

Flour \$2.90 cents per barrel at Schwab's.
Coal oil 10 and 15 cents per gallon.
M. Schwab.

Sour kraut and pickles; I have the best made.—Schwab.
Paints and oils in any quantity at Moore & Orme's drug store.

Why is it that W. M. Farmer & Co. can sell you groceries so cheap?
18 pounds granulated sugar for \$1;
43 pounds best coffee for \$1.
M. Schwab.

White goods, laces and embroideries of the latest styles at S. D. Hodge & Co's.
Ready mixed paint; formerly \$1.50 per gallon, can be found at Moore & Orme's drug store for \$1.15.

Bring me your bacon and lard; I will pay the highest market price in goods or cash.
W. H. Copher.
I want your trade and must have it if prices will let it. Come to see me.
W. L. Clement, Tolu, Ky.

I want 100 bushels of late Irish potatoes. Bring them in get the cash.
M. Schwab.
Some of Collier's best white lead, on the market at Moore & Orme's drug store, Marion.

WANTED—A lot of poplar lumber, for hogsheds, delivered at my farm.
A. M. Cardin.
Shoes, shoes, of every kind and description at S. D. Hodge & Co's at the very lowest cash price.

Walker & Olive, the furniture dealers and undertakers, have purchased a fine hearse.
A nice and fresh line of tropical fruits just received at W. M. Farmer & Co., Mrs. Wolf's old stand.

Get your window shades at Walker & Olive's. They have a big stock and great variety.
For good and cheap groceries, call on W. M. Farmer & Co., Mrs. Wolf's old stand.

SUITS OF ALL KINDS.

The Docket for the March Term of Circuit Court is Growing.

DIVORCE SUITS.

The following divorce suits have been filed, and in every instance the wife has brought and alleges abandonment on the part of the husband:
Nancy J. Willis vs. Joe Willis.
Sarah A. Waddles vs. Robert H. Waddles, married in 1890.

Victoria Ferguson vs. J. R. Ferguson, married in April, 1891.
Matilda Thompson vs. George Thompson, married in 1881.

SUED ON TOBACCO CONTRACT.

Last week A. H. Cardin filed suit against A. L. Lucas for \$200 on a tobacco contract. The plaintiff alleges that he purchased the defendant's tobacco, about 7,000 lbs., at \$5.00 per cwt., for leaf and lugs, and \$2.00 for trash. The defendant failed to deliver the tobacco, but sold it to other parties, and the plaintiff, by the failure to deliver, claims a loss of \$200 and asks the court for a judgment to that amount.

A SMALL DAMAGE SUIT.

Last week E. A. Summerville filed suit against Alex. Woody for \$360. The suit grew out of a land trade. The plaintiff purchased a piece of land from defendant, and claims that after the trade the defendant put stock on the stalk field and got the benefit of the pasture which was worth \$160, and damaged the land to the amount of \$200.

Born to the wife of M. E. Fols, Feb. 28, a girl.
If you want big bargains go to Crider & Guess, Tolu, Ky.

There was a big attendance at the Hartigan sale yesterday.

"Uncle" Granville Clement is very ill at his home near Iron Hill.

Try our White Star Flour.
Crider & Guess, Tolu.

Arthur, the little son of Mr. J. R. Finley, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Take your eggs to Crider & Guess and get 16 1/2 cents per dozen for them.

Saturday will be the last day to vote on our school proposition. Hand in your vote.

Simon Bigham and the widow Sina Johnson, both colored, were married last Wednesday.

Crider & Guess will sell you goods cheaper than any house in Tolu. Try them.

Ex-Sheriff Cruce is going on crutches his old affliction, white-swellings, is worrying him.

If you want a square meal or lunch go to W. M. Farmer & Co's, Mrs. Wolf's old stand.

Messrs. R. A. LaRue and Chas. LaRue have formed a partnership to sell goods at Levins.

Fenton Griffith has purchased a corner lot, east of the Marion Hotel, and will put a two story shop upon it.

WANTED:—To buy a lot of small calves and pigs. Tommie Cameron, at J. N. Woods.

Crider & Guess have the largest stock of clothing over brought to Tolu.

Paint! paint, ready mixed chemical pure, one dollar and fifteen cents per gallon, can be found only at Moore & Orme, druggists.

Sherman Clark has again been awarded contract for carrying the mail from the postoffice to the depot. This time he gets \$98 per annum.

Dan McDowell, of Shady Grove, was in town yesterday, with a couple of mated bay roadsters. They are beauties and Dan is proud of them.

If you want a good thing in the farm, buy James' wagon bed lifter. Several farmers have already purchased, and they are well pleased with the useful article.

William Moore, colored, was before Judge Moore charged with carrying a concealed weapon. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Miss Mina Wheeler has Mr. Moore's place in the school room this week. Mr. Moore's eyes are afflicted and he has temporarily quit the school room.

Mr. H. T. Flanary went to Cincinnati yesterday. He went to purchase a lot of fine mares, and expects to have them here for sale the second Monday.

COMPROMISED.

The Flanary-Howerton Law Suit Goes Off the Docket.

One of the big law suits on the docket of the Crittenden Circuit Court was that of H. T. Flanary against W. J. Howerton for the possession of a big farm. It will not be called for trial. Thursday it was compromised, Howerton paying Flanary \$500, and assuming liability for all accrued cost. The suit grew out of a land trade. Flanary bought Howerton's farm, crop and farming utensils for \$4000. Afterwards Howerton refused to give possession, and Flanary brought suit for possession. Howerton pleaded that he was not in possession of his mental faculties when the trade. Both litigants belonged to good families and all were warm friends, and they are very much gratified that a compromise was reached, and the threatened breach in the friendly relations averted. Howerton has since sold his farm for \$5,500.

In this issue of the Press we announce Mr. P. C. Stephens a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Stephens is not unknown to the people of the district; two years ago he was before the people, but was defeated by Mr. Rudy after a short canvass, the contest being settled by the committee. While Mr. Stephens bowed to the edict of the party as expressed by the committee, he was never fully satisfied with the result of that race, and feels that his claims are especially entitled to consideration this time. Mr. Stephens is one of our best farmers, a good citizen and an old time Democrat. He is a man of fine sense, and if chosen to fill the office, he will be devoted to the interest of his constituency. While he has devoted his time and attention to farming and has been successful, he began life as a lawyer, after procuring licenses however, he quit the profession and went to farming, so he is not without some knowledge of our laws. He will make an active canvass.

A few days ago Henry Grimes was nightly worried in the County Clerk's office. He is in his seventeenth year, and called upon the County Clerk for marriage licenses, presenting a certificate from his father to the clerk, authorizing the issuing of the licenses. The affable clerk got the book, and was ready to draw up the much prized papers. He asked Henry how old the young lady was. Only 18. Henry was in a fix. The license could not be issued without a certificate from her father, and that father lived several miles from town. Finally the clerk agreed to issue the licenses, if Henry would agree not to use them until his father's father signed the certificate to the clerk, authorizing the issuing of the licenses. Henry agreed and left town happy. The old gentleman signed the certificate, Henry used the licenses and is happy.

"By all means we should have a dog tax law," these were the words of Mr. T. C. Campbell, of the Dycusburg neighborhood. He continued by saying, sheep raising would be profitable to many farmers in this county, if it were not for the many cures; now I keep dogs, but if a good size tax was levied on each dog, I would keep mighty few, and would be as well off without them. It is said that a dog law hurt Jack Fleming, as a statesman, but let me tell you, if Jack voted for a dog tax, Jack was exactly right, and I have admired him for his position on that question. Yes, sir, put a tax on the dog, and he will disappear and a crop of sheep will appear on many farms in this county.

The Sheriff is this week summoning the juries and executing papers for the March term of Circuit Court. In response to the question, "What's the news?" he said: "Of the thirty-five indictments found at the last term of Circuit Court, twenty-eight are against persons in the Hurricane precinct." What is the matter with Hurricane?

Rev. M. H. Miley preached to a crowded house Sunday. His theme was baptism, and made an admirable and strong presentation of the anti-immersionist side of the question.

Sunday about seventy-five panels of fence belonging to Milton Terry was destroyed by fire. He thinks the fire originated from sparks from an O. V. train.

Fresh bread, cakes and fresh oysters received three times per week at W. M. Farmer & Co's, Mrs. Wolf's old stand.

Baby huggies at Walker & Olive's. A large line to select from. Prices low. Call and see our pretty line.

Walker & Olive.

THEY WANT HIM.

A Call Upon Foster Threlkeld to Become a Candidate for The Legislature.

We, the undersigned citizens of Tolu and vicinity, recognizing in our fellow citizen, Foster Threlkeld, suitable material, as we think, for making a good legislator, we hereby make a call and would respectfully invite him to announce himself as a candidate for the office of Representative to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly, and respectfully ask the CRITTENDEN PRESS to publish this call.

This February 15th, 1893.
P. B. Croft,
Kit Shepherd,
C. E. Weldon,
W. L. Staton,
J. H. Moon,
R. A. Moore,
R. A. Alvis,
J. W. Shaffer,
J. L. Tolbert,
L. B. Farmer,
G. B. Crawford,
B. M. George,
W. W. Burns,
G. S. Humphrey,
C. D. Shepherd,
T. S. Croft,
James Hardisty,
Sam A. Marks.

Mr. H. T. Flanary steps into the Legislative race. His announcement is in another column. He is subject to the action of the Democratic party. He is a clever man, and if the Democrats nominate him, he will make a good fight for the prize. And if elected his time and attention will be faithfully given to the duties of the office. He is a brother of ex-Representative E. C. Flanary, and a son of the late John Flanary, one of the old solid citizens of the county. He has always been faithful to his party, and a worker whenever a contest is on hand, and this is his first attempt at securing anything for himself. In discussing the mode of choosing the nominee Mr. Flanary expressed his claims as ready to submit his claims to any of the usual methods of making the nomination. He is always a loyal Democrat.

As will be seen by a card in this paper, Dr. Moore withdraws from the race for the legislature. He would have made a strong race, and the man who beat him would have been the nominee. He was well equipped and would have made, if elected, the district a splendid representative. He has large business interest, and could not afford to go into politics.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Josiah J. Hunt to Lucy J. Hughes; Jas. E. Sullenger to Clara Perry; David T. Hearell to Mary J. Nation; Wm. Bell to Sarah C. Biggs; Richard McConnell to Lucy A. Bently; Clem C. Dean to Cora Hill.

Rev. W. D. Cox, of Blackford, was in town yesterday. The County Court authorized him to solemnize the rites of matrimony.

Preaching.

Eld. J. N. Hall, of Fulton, Ky., will preach a series of sermons at the Baptist church at this place, beginning on Saturday night before the second Sunday in March. His subjects for the different hours are as follows:

Sunday night—The Scriptures.
Sunday 11 a. m.—Is the soul conscious after the death of the body.
Sunday night—The act of Baptism.
Monday 11 a. m.—The nature of salvation.
Monday night—Infant Baptism.
Tuesday 11 a. m.—Security of the believer.

Tuesday night—Communion.
Wednesday a. m.—The Christian a many sided man.

Wednesday night—Origin, history and identity of the church.
Thursday a. m.—The Christian Soldier.

My expenses are less than any house in the county and I sell strictly for cash and shouldn't I sell goods cheaper than any house in the county. Come to see me and I will prove to you that I will.
W. L. Clement.

Cotton goods are high and still going up, but W. L. Clement will sell you good calico at 5 cents per yard, or good brown domestic at 5 cents per yard.

Baby huggies at Walker & Olive's. A large line to select from. Prices low. Call and see our pretty line.

Walker & Olive.

RESIDENCE BURNED.

A. B. Rankin Loses His House And a Lot of Corn.

Sunday evening the residence of Mr. A. B. Rankin, about one mile above Fort's Ferry, and near the Ohio river, was destroyed by fire. The fire, it is supposed, got its start from a defective, or ill contrived flue, and before it was discovered the flames had a too strong hold to successfully fight. By prompt work most of the household goods were saved; the kitchen furniture, however, was lost, so also was several hundred bushels of corn which was stored in an adjoining house, and which caught fire from the blazing building. Mr. Rankin is a prosperous, well-to-do farmer, and will doubtless rebuild on the same site or at Clementsburg, a village near by.

McConnell-Bentley.

On Wednesday afternoon March 1, at the residence of Mr. Thos. Holman, near Westb., Ky., Mr. Richard McConnell and Miss Lucy A. Bentley were united in marriage, Rev. M. H. Utley officiating. A number of friends were present to witness the happy event. After the ceremony and congratulations the party went to the residence of the groom's father at Ford's Ferry, where an elegant supper was served, and the occasion made mirthful by the friends of the bride and groom.

Dean-Hill.

Today at noon, Mr. Clem C. Dean and Miss Cora Hill will be united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. H. T. Hill, of the Iron Hill neighborhood. After the ceremony the party will repair to the groom's father's residence, where a number of friends will be entertained at dinner. The groom is one of the county's best young men, and the bride is a beautiful, amiable young lady. The Press tenders congratulations.

Deeds Recorded.

J. B. Bigham's heirs to W. H. Wofford, lot 2, Ford's Ferry for \$30.
C. E. Bingham to Jas. W. Carter, 63 acres for \$100.
Simon Bigham to Rosebud Bigham, lot, deed of gift.
Simon Bigham to Richard Bigham, lot, deed of gift.
Simon Bigham to Chas. Bigham, lot, deed of gift.
R. C. Walker to Josephine Adams, lot for \$150.
E. C. Davis to W. F. Truitt, house and lot for \$200.

County Court.

Upon notice of Clem Akers, he was released as surety of Geo. C. Akers, who was bound to him, on account of his inability to keep and control him. Mrs. M. C. Bingham qualified as administratrix of the estate of her late husband, J. C. Bingham.

W. T. Terry qualified as administrator of the estate of the late U. G. Witherspoon.

The following bond overseers were appointed: E. L. Love, E. J. Corley, E. M. Babb.

Handsome Presents.

A few days since Eld. M. H. Utley, of Salem, called in his post-office, and received a package. Upon opening it, he found an elegant silver cup, lined with gold, fit souvenirs for a king. One was for himself and the other for his wife, and were presents from Mr. W. H. Johns and wife, of Paris, Texas. The pretty cups are very valuable and they were greatly appreciated by the recipients.

Appealed.

F. E. Robertson & Co., made application to the county court some time ago for licenses to sell liquor by the quart. The court refused licenses, and the applicants have appealed the case to circuit court.

Notice.

All members of Wingate Council No. 35, are requested to meet on Saturday night, March 4. Important business to transact.

FARM FOR SALE.

525 acres, 90 to 100 cleared and in fair state of cultivation. Residence of four rooms, three tenant houses, good tobacco land, good stables. Five miles from Anora; four miles from Dycusburg. Is offered for sale very cheap. Apply to R. C. Walker, Marion, Ky.

PERSONALS.

Mr. D. H. Franks, of Eddyville, is in town.

Mr. A. Dewey was in Princeton Friday.

Mr. W. D. Crowell, of Weston, is in town.

W. H. Wofford was in St. Louis last week.

Chas. Hill left for Missouri Tuesday morning.

Miss Laura Hurley is visiting in Salem this week.

Mr. W. C. Glenn, of Fredonia, was in town Tuesday.

Mr. A. Lockhart spent three days at Dawson last week.

Mr. Geo. Thomas has moved from Marion to Iron Hill.

Mrs. J. W. Wallace is visiting friends in Princeton.

Mr. M. L. Hays, of Paducah, was in town the first of the week.

Messrs. W. I. Cruce and J. W. Blue were in Princeton Friday.

Mr. H. A. Hodge has moved from Livingston county to Marion.

Mrs. A. M. Hearin returned Wednesday from a visit to Eddyville.

Mr. S. A. Marks left Monday to visit his relatives in Tennessee.

Mrs. J. H. Hilliard spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Henderson.

Dr. W. J. Deboe has been confined to his room with fever several days.

Mrs. Harris, of Paducah, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Maxwell, of this place.

Miss Eva Williams went to Bowling Green last week, where she will attend school.

Mrs. Cynthia Deboe, near Crayneville, is in poor health. She is 83 years old.

Mr. W. T. Davis will leave for Kansas Monday for an indefinite length of time.

Messrs. Thos. Rankin and Dick McConnell, of Ford's Ferry, were in town Tuesday.

Harry Shelton returned home from from Arkansas to-day. He went to that State January 2.

Rev. B. F. Orr, of Princeton, was in town Friday, en route to Salem to hold his quarterly meeting.

Mr. J. H. Brouster, and Misses Dora White and Carrie Harpending were in Evansville Tuesday.

Mr. E. H. James and wife spent three days in Marion last week, returning to Louisville Monday.

Misses Eva and Erna Nunn, of the Bell's Mines neighborhood, are guests of friends in Marion this week.

Mr. J. S. Lewis, of Saline county, Ill., was a guest of his nephew, Mr. M. H. Weldon, of this place last week.

Mrs. Chas. Browning returned to Rosi Clare, Ill., Friday, after spending some weeks with friends in Marion.

Rev. Jas. Franklin, of Pinckneyville, Ill., has been visiting relatives in this county. He returned home Tuesday.

Mr. H. A. Haynes reached home from Florida Sunday, hale, hearty and happy. He was charmed with the land of flowers and alligators.

Messrs. J. E. Lemon, John Woods, Gus Lemon and Al Travis left Monday for Phillipsburg, Kansas. They will be gone until next November.

Mr. W. R. Cundiff, after spending a month at his old home in Pulaski county, returned to Marion last week, and assumed his work as night operator at the depot.

Mr. H. C. Parr, of Kelsey, was in town Friday. On account of his poor health, he will close out his business. He will try Crittenden Springs, hoping to regain his health.

Dr. W. S. Graves, of Dycusburg, is in the city the guest of his son, Dr. W. T. Graves, on south Third street.

He is also accompanied by his daughter, Miss Cora, who will remain on a visit to her brother and friends for several days.—Paducah News.

Where do you buy your groceries from J. W. Johnson; he sells better groceries.

IT IS A MISTAKE.

The Expert Jeweler



HAS NOT BEEN BLACKED.

I am still in the ring with a fine set of tools, ready to do and guarantee any repairs on Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, etc. Bring your work to me. My shop is in the brick formerly occupied by Mrs. Wolf.

W. A. LETZINGER.

"UNCLE SAM'S" PREY.

William Weaver in the Middle of a Bad Fix.

Deputy United States Marshal Coby, of Paducah, came to this county on a mission for the government last week, and after remaining a couple of days, he returned with William Weaver, a young man of this county, in his charge. Weaver is charged with selling liquor at Piney Camp meeting last summer without government licenses, and will have to answer the charge in the United States Court. Last summer Weaver was in the hands of the county officers for violating the State law the same way at the same time. He entered the plea of guilty and was fined. If found guilty at the April term of the Federal court he will pay a fine of from \$100 to \$300, and get a jail sentence of from thirty to sixty days. The officer also had a warrant for Gus Towery, Weaver's associate in the business, but he succeeded in eluding the officer. For several years the sacredness of the services at camp-meeting has been more or less disturbed by such offenses. The drastic medicine that has been given for last years misdoing will probably put a check upon such meanness.

LEVIAS.

The music of the workman's hammer and saw and the stately appearance of a number of new and magnificent buildings attest our prosperity and remind us more of Marion with its railroad and public improvements, than of Levias with its sullen waters and no bridges.

We hope the county court will see to it that we have a road by which we can get to Marion to see the beautiful iron fence with which it proposes to ornament Marion.

J. B. Carter received a nice lot of hogs here Friday.

A great deal of sickness, but we are glad to report none fatal as yet.

Mrs. Paulina Davidson has been allowed the soldier's widow and orphan pension claim.

LaRue Bros. are receiving their spring stock and will open up next week in their new store house on Broadway.

We Dye to Live. Live to Dye.

Mr. C. H. Kleiderer has started a well equipped dye house in Henderson, Ky., and if you or your friends have work of any description, either cleaning, dyeing, or repairing, would be glad if you would give him a trial; satisfaction guaranteed, and work done as cheaply as possible. For further information call on or address Mrs. F. W. Loving, Marion, Ky., or C. H. Kleiderer, Henderson, Ky.

I still have 25 gallons of the very best home made sorghum, which I will sell in lots of 5 gallons and over at 30 cts per gallon; in less quantities at 35 cts per gallon.—Schwab.

We have two houses overflowing with goods. I will sell them regardless of price for the next 30 days.

M. Schwab.

NOTICE.

The public will take notice and are hereby notified, that the firm of Crider & Co., of Tolu, Ky., has this day been changed to Crider & Guess under which name it will continue to do the same character of business at the same place. This Jan. 30th, 1893.

Geo. M. Crider.

